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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

To the PEOPLE *of* IRELAND.

From the DELEGATES appointed by the United Colonies of *New-Hampshire*, *Massachusetts-Bay*, *Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations*, *Connecticut*, *New-York*, *New-Jersey*, *Pennsylvania*, *The Lower Counties on Delaware*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *North-Carolina and South-Carolina*, in General CONGRESS at *Philadelphia*, *the* 10th of *May*, 1775.

FRIENDS *and* FELLOW SUBJECTS.

AS the important contest into which we have been driven is now become interesting to every European state, and particularly affects the members of the British Empire, we think it our duty to address you on the subject. We are desirous, as is natural to injured innocence, of possessing the good opinion of the virtuous and humane.—We are peculiarly desirous of furnishing *you* with a true state of our motives and objects; the better to enable you to judge of our conduct with accuracy, and determine the merits of the controversy with impartiality and precision.

However incredible it may appear, that, at this enlightened period, the leaders of a nation, which in every age has sacrificed hecatombs of her bravest patriots on the altar of liberty, should presume gravely to assert and by force of arms attempt to establish an arbitrary sway over the lives, liberties, and property of their fellow-subjects in America; it is nevertheless a most deplorable and indisputable truth.

These colonies have, from the time of their first settlement, for near two centuries, peaceably enjoyed those very rights of which the Ministry have for *ten* years past endeavoured by fraud and by violence to deprive them. At the conclusion of the last war the genius of England and the spirit of wisdom, as if offended at the ungrateful treatment of their sons, withdrew from the British councils, and left that nation a prey to a race of ministers, with whom ancient English honesty and benevolence disdained to dwell. From that period, jealousy, discontent, oppression and discord have raged among all his Majesty's subjects; and filled every part of his dominions with distress and complaint.

Not content with our purchasing of Britain at her own price, cloathing and a thousand other articles used by near three millions of people on this vast Continent; not satisfied with the amazing profits arising from the monopoly of our trade, without giving us either time to breathe after a long though glorious war, or the least credit for the blood and treasure we have expended in it.—Notwithstanding the zeal we had manifested for the service of our Sovereign, and the warmest attachment to the constitution of Britain and the people of England, a black and horrid design was formed, to convert us from freemen into slaves, from subjects into vassals, and from friends into enemies.

Taxes, for the first time since we landed on the American shores, were, without our consent, imposed upon us; an unconstitutional edict to compel us to furnish necessaries for a standing army, that we wished to see disbanded, was issued; and the legislature of New-York suspended for refusing to comply with it.—Our ancient and inestimable right of trial by jury was, in many instances, abolished; and the common law of the land made to give place to Admiralty jurisdictions. Judges were rendered, by the tenure of their commissions, entirely dependant on the will of a Minister. New crimes were arbitrarily created; and new courts, unknown to the constitution, instituted.—Wicked and insidious Governors have been set over us; and dutiful petitions for the removal of even the notoriously infamous Governor *Hutchinson*, were branded with the opprobrious appellation of scandalous and defamatory.—Hardy attempts have been made under colour of parliamentary authority to seize Americans, and carry them to Great-Britain to be tried for offences committed in the Colonies.—Ancient charters have no longer remained sacred—that of the Massachusets-Bay was violated, and their form of government essentially mutilated and transformed.—On pretence of punishing a violation of some private property, committed by a few disguised individuals, the populous and flourishing town of Boston was surrounded by fleets and armies; its trade destroyed; its port blocked up; and thirty thousand citizens subjected to all the miseries attending so sudden a convulsion in their commercial metropolis; and to remove every obstacle to the rigorous execution of this system of oppression, an act of Parliament was passed evidently calculated to indemnify those, who might, in the prosecution of it, even embrue their hands in the blood of the inhabitants.

Though pressed by such an accumulation of undeserved injuries, America still remembered her duty to her Sovereign.—A Congress, consisting of Deputies from Twelve United Colonies, assembled. They in the most respectful terms laid their grievances at the foot of the throne; and implored his Majesty's interposition in their behalf.—They also agreed to suspend all trade with Great-Britain, Ireland and the West-Indies; hoping, by this peaceable mode of opposition, to obtain that justice from the British Ministry which had been so long solicited in vain.—And here permit us to assure you, that it was with the utmost reluctance we could prevail upon ourselves to cease our commercial connection with your Island.—*Your* Parliament had done us no wrong.—*You* had ever been friendly to the rights of mankind; and we acknowledge with pleasure and with gratitude, that *your* nation has produced patriots, who have nobly distinguished themselves in the cause of humanity and America. On the other hand, we were not ignorant that the labour and manufactures of Ireland, like those of the silk-worm, were of little moment to herself, but served only to give luxury to those, who *neither toil nor spin*. We perceived, that if we continued our commerce with you, our agreement not to import from Britain would be *fruitless*, and were therefore compelled to adopt a measure, to which nothing but absolute necessity could have reconciled us.—It gave us, however, some consolation to reflect, that should it occasion much distress, the fertile regions of America would afford you a safe asylum from poverty, and in time from oppression also—an asylum, in which many thousands of your countrymen have found hospitality, peace and affluence, and become united to us by all the ties of consanguinity, mutual interest and affection.—Nor did the Congress stop here.—Flattered by a pleasing expectation, that the justice and humanity which had so long characterised the English nation would on proper application afford us relief, they represented their grievances in an affectionate address to their brethren in Britain, and intreated their aid and interposition in behalf of these colonies.

The more fully to evince their respect for their Soverign, the unhappy people of Boston were requested by the Congress to submit with patience to their fate; and all America united in a resolution to abstain from every species of violence—During this period that devoted town suffered unspeakably.—Its inhabitants were insulted and their property violated.—Still relying on the clemency and justice of his Majesty and the nation, they permitted a few regiments to take possession of their town; to surround it with fortifications; and to cut off all intercourse between them and their friends in the country.

With anxious expectation did all America wait the event of their petition.—All America laments its fate.—Their Prince was deaf to their complaints: And vain were all attempts to impress him with a sense of the sufferings of his American subjects; of the cruelty of their *Task-Masters*; and of the *many Plagues* which impended over his dominions. Instead of directions for a candid enquiry into our grievances, insult was added to oppression, and our long forbearance rewarded with the imputation of cowardice. Our trade with foreign states was prohibited; and an act of Parliament passed to prevent our even fishing on our own coasts.—Our peaceable Assemblies for the purpose of consulting the common safety, were declared seditious; and our asserting the very rights which placed the Crown of Great-Britain on the heads of the three successive Princes of the House of Hanover, stiled rebellion.—Orders were given to re-enforce the troops in America.—The wild and barbarous savages of the wilderness have been solicited by gifts to take up the hatchet against us, and instigated to deluge our settlements with the blood of innocent and defenceless women and children.—The whole country was moreover alarmed with the expected horrors of domestic insurrections.—Refinements in parental cruelty, at which the genius of Britain must blush! Refinements which admit not of being even recited without horror, or practised without infamy! We should be happy, were these dark machinations the mere suggestions of suspicion.—We are sorry to declare, that we are possessed of the most authentic and indubitable evidence of their reality.

The Ministry, bent on pulling down the pillars of the constitution, endeavoured to erect the standard of despotism in America; and if successful, Britain and Ireland may shudder at the consequences!

Three of their most experienced Generals are sent to wage war with their fellow subjects, and *America* is amazed to find the name of *Howe* in the catalogue of her enemies—She loved his brother.

Despairing of driving the colonies to resistance by any other means than actual hostility, a detachment of the army at Boston marched into the country in all the array of war, and, unprovoked, fired upon and killed several of the inhabitants.—The neighbouring farmers suddenly assembled, and repelled the attack.—From this, all communication between the town and country was intercepted.—The citizens petitioned the General for permission to leave the town, and he promised on surrendering their arms, to permit them to depart with their other effects. They accordingly surrendered their arms, and the General violated his faith.—Under various pretences, passports were delayed and denied; and many thousands of the inhabitants are at this day confined in the town in the utmost wretchedness and want.—The lame, the blind and the sick, have indeed been turned out into the neighbouring fields; and some, eluding the vigilance of the centries, have escaped from the town, by swimming to the adjacent shores.

The war having thus began on the part of General Gage's troops, the country armed and embodied. The reinforcements from Ireland soon after arrived; a vigorous attack was then made upon the provincials.—In their march, the troops surrounded the town of Charlestown, consisting of about 400 houses, then recently abandoned to escape the fury of a relentless soldiery.—Having plundered the houses, they set fire to the town, and reduced it to ashes. To this wanton waste of property, unknown to civillized nations, they were prompted, the better to conceal their approach under cover of the smoak. A shocking mixture of cowardice and cruelty, which then first tarnished the lustre of the British arms, when aimed at a brother's breast!—But blessed be God, they were restrained from committing farther ravages, by the loss of a very considerable part of their army, including many of their most experienced officers.—The loss of the inhabitants was inconsiderable.

Compelled therefore to behold thousands of our Countrymen imprisoned, and men, women and children involved in promiscuous and unmerited misery.—When we find all faith at an end, and sacred treaties turned into tricks of state.—When we perceive our friends and kinsmen massacred, our habitations plundered, our houses in flames, and their once happy inhabitants fed only by the hand of charity.—Who can blame us for endeavouring to restrain the progress of desolation? Who can censure our repelling the attacks of such a barbarous band? Who, in such circumstances, would not obey the great, the universal, the divine law of self-preservation?

Though vilified as wanting spirit, we are determined to behave like men.—Though insulted and abused, we wish for reconciliation.—Tho defamed as seditious, we are ready to obey the laws.—And though charged with rebellion, will chearfully bleed in defence of our Sovereign in a righteous cause.—What more can we say, what more can we offer?

But we forbear to trouble you with a tedious detail of the various and fruitless offers and applications we have repeatedly made, not for pensions, for wealth, or for honours, but for the humble boon of being permitted to possess the fruits of honest industry, and to enjoy that degree of Liberty, to which God and the Constitution have given us an undoubted right.

Blessed with an indissoluble union, with a variety of internal resources, and with a firm reliance on the justice of the supreme disposer of all human events, we have no doubt of rising superior to all the machinations of evil and abandoned Ministers. We already anticipate the golden period, when liberty, with all the gentle arts of peace and humanity, shall establish her mild dominion in this western world, and erect eternal monuments to the memory of those virtuous patriots and martyrs, who shall have fought and bled, and suffered in her cause.

Accept our most grateful acknowledgments for the friendly disposition you have always shewn towards us—We know that *you* are not without your grievances—We sympathize with you in your distress, and are pleased to find that the design of subjugating us has persuaded administration to dispense to Ireland some vagrant rays of ministerial sunshine—Even the tender mercies of government have long been cruel towards *you*—In the rich pastures of Ireland many hungry parricides have fed, and grown strong to labour in its destruction—We hope the patient abiding of the meek may not always be forgotten; and God grant that the iniquitous schemes of extirpating liberty from the British empire may be soon defeated—But we should be wanting to ourselves, we should be perfidious to posterity, we should be unworthy that ancestry from which we derive our descent, should we submit with folded arms to military butchery and depredation, to gratify the lordly ambition, or sate the avarice of a British Ministry. In defence of our persons and properties, under actual violation, we have taken up arms.—When that violence shall be removed, and hostilities cease on the part of the aggressors, they shall cease on our part also.—For the atchievement of this happy event, we confide in the good offices of our fellow-subjects beyond the Atlantic. Of their friendly disposition we do not yet despond; aware as they must be, that they have nothing more to expect from the same common enemy, than the humble favour of being last devoured.

By Order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, *President*.

Philadelphia, *July* 28, 1775.

IN CONGRESS.

THE several Assemblies of NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA and VIRGINIA, having referred to the Congress a resolution of the House of Commons of GREAT-BRITAIN, which resolution is in these words:

Lunæ, 20° *die Feb.* 1775.

The House in a Committee on the American papers. Motion made, and question proposed.

THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, that when the General Council and Assembly, or General Court of any of his Majesty's provinces or colonies in America, shall propose to make provision, according to the condition, circumstance or situation of such province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (such proportion to be raised under the authority of the General Court, or General Assembly of such province or colony, and disposable by Parliament) and shall engage to make provision also, for the support of the civil government, and the administration of justice in such province or colony, it will be proper, if such proposal shall be approved by his Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament, and for so long as such provision shall be made accordingly, to forbear in respect of such province or colony to lay any duty, tax or assessment, or to impose any farther duty, tax or assessment, except only such duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impose, for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of the duties last mentioned to be carried to the account of such province or colony respectively.

The Congress took the said resolution into consideration, and are thereupon of opinion:

That the colonies of America are entitled to the sole and exclusive privilege of giving and granting their own money; that this involves a right of deliberating whether they will make any gift, for what purposes it shall be made, and what shall be its amount; and that it is a high breach of this privilege for any body of men, extraneous to their constitutions, to prescribe the purposes for which money shall be levied on them, to take to themselves the authority of judging of their conditions, circumstances and situations, and of determining the amount of the contribution to be levied.

That as the colonies possess a right of appropriating their gifts, so are they entitled at all times to enquire into their application, to see that they be not wasted among the venal and corrupt, for the purpose of undermining the civil rights of the givers, nor yet be diverted to the support of standing armies, inconsistent with their freedom, and subversive of their quiet. To propose therefore, as this resolution does, that the monies given by the colonies shall be subject to the disposal of Parliament alone, is to propose that they shall relinquish this right of enquiry, and put it in the power of others to render their gifts ruinous, in proportion as they are liberal.

[*For the Remainder see the fourth Page.*]

A *SPEECH*, intended to have been delivered in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in Support of the *AMERICAN CONGRESS' PETITION* to the *KING*.

[*By the Author of An Appeal to the Juſtice and Intereſts of GREAT-BRITAIN.*]

SIR,

I APPEAR in this Honourable Houſe to ſupport a Petition from the General Congreſs in America to our common Sovereign. That Petition is now before you, for your conſideration. Sir, the matter of the Petition is ſo momentous, the conſequences of your determination upon it are ſo great and extenſive, that it may well command your moſt ſerious attention. Some hours attention may ſurely be indulged to the voice of reaſon and ſupplication, in a cauſe that concerns ſo very materially the Crown; the Conſtitution, and all the ſubjects of this extended Empire.

I ſhall endeavour to ſhew you, Sir, that the grievances ſet forth in this Petition are real, dangerous and alarming; that they ſtrike directly and deeply at the deareſt privileges of your fellow-ſubjects—property, perſonal liberty, and life. If I ſucceed in this attempt, then I truſt it will be impoſſible the Repreſentative of a Free People can refuſe relief, and ſend me away in deſpair.

The firſt grievance ſtated by the Petitioners is, That a ſtanding army has been kept in theſe Colonies ever ſince the concluſion of the late war, without the conſent of their Aſſemblies; and this army, with a conſiderable naval armament, has been employed to enforce the collection of taxes.

Sir, the principle of Engliſh liberty, as declared at the Revolution, is, that the Crown ſhall not keep a ſtanding army, independent of the people among whom it is kept. With regard to the realm of England, the declaration is, "That the raiſing or keeping a ſtanding army within "the Kingdom, in time of peace, unleſs it be with "conſent of Parliament, is againſt law*." The Parliament being the guardian power for the people of England, and of which their repreſentatives made a part, this controul was ſufficient to ſhield them from the danger of an army kept without their conſent. But this was no conſtitutional protection to Scotland; and therefore the Scots had their declaration, which comes directly to our point. Theſe are their words:—"That the ſending of an army, "in a hoſtile manner, upon any part of the kingdom, in "a peaceable time, is contrary to law†."

With how much more propriety, Sir, may the Colonies declare, "That the ſending an army among them in an "hoſtile manner, to collect taxes not authoriſed by the "conſent of their Repreſentatives, and to enforce laws "made without their conſent, is dangerous, arbitrary "and illegal?" Under ſuch a power in the Crown, that ſecurity to the liberties of the ſubject, which is the conſtant care and proviſion of the Law and the Conſtitution, could not exiſt; their Repreſentatives would ceaſe to be any longer their ſhield; and arbitrary power would ſoon be eſtabliſhed upon the ruin of their undoubted rights.

2d. The authority of the Commander in Chief, and under him of the Brigadiers-General, has, in time of peace, been rendered ſupreme in all the Civil Governments in America.

Sir, I ſhould be grieved if the very mention of this fact did not excite the indignation of this Houſe, which being entruſted with the guardianſhip of the Civil Rights of the People in Great-Britain, muſt know that ſuch an inſtitution in this country would be inevitably fatal to our free Conſtitution. It is, in fact, lifting the Sword above the Law; which is preciſely the definition of deſpotiſm. The Civil Power can no longer ſubſiſt, no longer protect the Civil Rights of the People, when the Military Power is advanced above its controul. This is to cut ſhort all intermiſſion, and ſubvert at one blow the whole Conſtitution. What would be arbitrary and tyrannical to the ſubject here, muſt be equally ſo there. *Cælum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt.* If you conſider the Americans as endued with the ſame feelings, and veſted with the ſame human rights by the God who is our common Maker, you will then perceive, nay feel, that a violation of thoſe rights muſt be as attrocious to them as to you. But if you deny them this common nature and theſe common rights, it is time they ſhould look to themſelves, and appeal to that Almighty Being to protect them in what he gave. For, without any queſtion, the rendering the Military Power ſupreme is totally incompatible with any ſhadow of liberty or ſafety, and cannot be endured. It is my duty to ſtate theſe things to the Houſe, that unleſs it be determined to drive the Petitioners to all extremities, their grievances may be redreſſed.

3d. The Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's forces in North-America has, in time of peace, been appointed Governor of a Colony.

A jealouſy of their liberties, Sir, is ſo much the characteriſtic of true Engliſhmen, that the ſame ſpirit in the Americans ſhould be a noble proof to you, that they are the undegenerated deſcendants of their Britiſh anceſtors. And ſurely, Sir, the appointment of that Commander in Chief, whoſe Military Power had been made ſupreme over the Civil, was ſufficient to awaken that jealouſy from its ſoundeſt ſleep. The perſon ſo appointed gave them an immediate proof of the extraordinary power with which he thought himſelf cloathed. He ſubſtituted his proclamation for Law, in a point the moſt delicate, the moſt dangerous, and the moſt guarded within the whole code of Criminal Law. He has declared a new kind of treaſon; and as he cannot be unacquainted with his incapacity to do this in his limited office of Civil Governor, it muſt have originated in the plenitude of his power as Commander in Chief. ‡

This appointment is therefore juſtly alarming to all the Colonies; and is for that reaſon ſtated as one of their grievances.

4th. The charges of uſual Offices have been greatly increaſed; and new expenſive and oppreſſive Offices have been multiplied.

By the Acts of the 4th and 6th of the preſent Reign, the uſeleſs reſtraints laid on going to foreign markets; the enlargement of the liſt of enumerated commodities; the multiplicity of bonds required in addition to that for enumerated goods, which bonds the Officers of the Cuſtoms have extended to little coaſters going from one town to another in the ſame province; the ſufferances, cockets and certificates, obliged to be taken out by ſmall coaſting veſſels, under ſtrict pains of forfeiture; the making the ſureties, in the various bonds, liable upon the moſt trifling neglect of the maſters of the little veſſels; all theſe, and innumerable other regulations, have operated to increaſe intolerably the charges in the coaſting trade from one ſhilling to near ſixteen; to entangle the fair trader in an almoſt inextricable labyrinth of legal proceedings, laying him at the mercy of the Revenue Officers; and to render trade hazardous, difficult, tedious and perplexed.

The inevitable conſequence of theſe ſeverities and reſtraints is, to compel the people to turn ſmugglers, or to bribe the Officers to diſpenſe with theſe unneceſſary and rigorous forms. Thus, one way or other, the Laws are unprofitable to the Revenue, and oppreſſive to the people.

The authority of the Commiſſioners being unlimited, they have appointed an infinite number of inferior Officers, whom the maſters of veſſels are compelled to receive and lodge on board, however abandoned and flagitious their characters may be. Every Officer of the Navy having a Revenue Commiſſion, ſubjects trading veſſels to be perpetually ſtopped, ſearched, inſulted, and ſometimes plundered, ſo as to diſtreſs and impede trade as much as human invention or malignity can contrive. In conſequence of all theſe regulations and powers, twenty-three ſail of veſſels were, in a ſmall ſpace of time, ſeized and detained; but no proof appearing againſt them, they were diſmiſſed without any reparation of damages, the Law having precluded the ſufferers from ſuing for it.

The ſole reaſon for all theſe reſtraints and rigours is, that ſmuggling was carried to ſuch a pitch as to render thoſe ſeverities neceſſary to the preſervation of the Revenue. Of what validity this is, let Governor Bernard bear witneſs. His teſtimony, when in favour of the people, will be deemed, I preſume, unimpeachable and concluſive:—"I do not pretend," ſays he, "that this "Province is *entirely free* from the breach of theſe Laws "(the Laws of Revenue) but only that ſuch breach, if "diſcovered, is ſurely puniſhed*." This was the fact in 1763, the very year before the commencement of all theſe ſeverities and reſtraints. What country upon earth, that has Laws of Revenue, is entirely free from a breach of them? And what more can be ſaid for the juſtice of the beſt people, than that the *breach, if diſcovered, is ſurely puniſhed?* May I not then, Sir, with confidence, affirm, that this article of complaint is juſt, and the cauſes of it unneceſſary, unwarrantable and cruel?

5th. The Judges of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Courts are empowered to receive their ſalaries and fees from the effects condemned by themſelves.

Sir, this proviſion is made by the King's Commiſſion. At the ſame time it is proper to obſerve, that theſe Judges are alſo dependant on the King for their appointment, and continuance in their office; and that in every cauſe on which they determine, the King is a party. I will now ſubmit to this Houſe, whether the moſt cunning imagination could deviſe a more effectual means of perverting juſtice, than by rendering the Judge the creature of one party, and payable out of the fruits of his determination againſt the other. It is not to tempt him only, but to compel him to injuſtice. Man muſt be made of different ſtuff from what human nature is or ever was compoſed of, to reſiſt its effects. Will you then, Sir, and this Honourable Houſe candidly conſider, what muſt be the ſituation of every man in America, under the proſpect of having his property, ſhould it once get upon the water, at the diſpoſal of ſuch a Judicature? Can he, from its very conſtitution, hope for juſtice? Is it no grievance, or is it an inconſiderable grievance, to be cut off from all hope of juſtice, where the property of the ſubject is ſo much concerned?

Sir, it is curious, and may be of utility to obſerve the origin and progreſs of this evil. By the Acts of Navigation and the 15th of Charles the Second, for regulating the Commerce of the Plantations, Revenue ſuits are ordered to be brought in the Courts of Record. The 7th and 8th of Will. III. gives the Admiralty juriſdiction for forfeitures incurred under that Act. But they uſurped more powers, and in the year 1720, the Council to the Board of Trade reported againſt them on reference, and adviſed an Act of Parliament to reduce and regulate them. But inſtead of this, the 4th of Geo. III. gave them original juriſdiction in all caſes of Revenues, to which the Stamp Act added an appellate juriſdiction, which following with the repeal of that Act, was ſoon revived. Hitherto the Revenue queſtions had been confined to the Admiralty Court of each Province. But in the years 1764 and 1765, four Courts of Vice-Admiralty were appointed for the whole Continent, with original juriſdiction in all Revenue cauſes.

Upon the whole then, this affair ſtands thus: By the 5th of Geo. III. it was enacted, "that the forfeitures and "penalties inflicted by this or any other Act or Acts of "Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the "ſaid Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in America, which "ſhall be incurred there, ſhall and may be proſecuted, "ſued for, and recovered in any Court of Record, or in "any Court of *Admiralty*, in the ſaid Colonies or Planta"tions where ſuch offence ſhall be committed, or in any "Court of *Vice Admiralty* which may or ſhall be appointed "over all America, at the *direction of the informer or pro"ſecutor*."

It being thus put in the power of the informer to have the cauſe brought into this laſt Court, it could hardly have been apprehended that he would neglect commencing the proſecution where he was ſure of partiality, if not of injuſtice, in his favour. But to guard againſt a poſſibility of the ſubject's eſcaping this tremendous Court, another Act, the 8th Geo. III. revives the right of appeal from the Admiralty to the Vice-Admiralty Courts in their reſpective juriſdictions. Nor does the tenderneſs and attention to informers end here; but that the unhappy American ſubject may be harraſſed without hope of redreſs, it is provided, by the 46th Clauſe of the former Act, "That if judgment be given in favour of the ſub"ject, and it ſhall appear to the Judge (to ſuch a Judge) "that there was a *probable cauſe* of ſeizure, the ſubject "ſhall not be entitled to any coſts of ſuit whatſoever, "nor ſhall the perſon who ſeized the ſhip and goods be "liable to any action or proſecution on account of ſuch "ſeizure."

Here let us ſtop, Sir, and conſider for one moment the ſituation of the American ſubject under thoſe laws. He is expoſed to the malevolence of informers, who are tempted to harraſs and injure him by a proſpect of gain and certain impunity; the ſacred trial by Jury is taken from him—his property ſeized for the King, and claimed by him, is in the arbitration of the King's Judge, totally dependant on the will and pleaſure of the Crown, and participant of the monies ariſing from the condemnation. He may be compelled to go from one end of the Continent to the other, from St. Auguſtine to Halifax, to reclaim his veſſel and cargoe before ſuch a Court; and if his cargoe ſhould be of a periſhable nature, the total loſs of that, the immenſe expence of a ſuit ſo circumſtanced, together with a ruinous interruption of his trade and loſs of time, are not entitled to a ſhilling reparation. In all this we ſurely may perceive, that neither the peace nor property of the American ſubject was conſidered when theſe Laws paſſed; and yet they were as much conſidered as he can reaſonably expect they ever will be, where he has neither repreſentation, connection nor influence.

One would have imagined, Sir, that the meaſure of American oppreſſion was now full; and that even tyranny itſelf could hardly have wiſhed to render property more inſecure, or the ſubject more miſerable, than by encouraging and protecting informers, and eſtabliſhing a partial Court, wherein, diveſted of his right of trial by Jury, he could never hope for juſtice. But as long as any forms of Law in favour of the People obſtructed the Officers of Revenue in entering where they choſe, and ſeizing what they pleaſed, all the rights of men and of Britiſh ſubjects could not be wantonly trampled upon by theſe kind of men, who may be made the tools of public deſpotiſm, or private vengeance. Theſe bars, however, were ſoon removed, as we ſhall find in the next article.

(To be continued.)

* Declaration of Rights for England.

† Declaration of Rights for Scotland.

‡ See Governor Gage's Proclamation, June 29, 1774.

* Select Letters by Governor Bernard.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 29.

Information having been received, that a man of war's people carried off a ſum of money from the cuſtom-houſe at Hamton, amounting to upwards of 900l. a party of volunteers in this city went and ſecured the following ſums of public money, viz. 360l. in the Receiver and Auditor General's offices; 314l. 14s. poſt-office money; and about 1000l. in the naval office of the upper diſtrict of James River.

WATERTOWN, July 31.

There has been a very heavy cannonade at Roxbury ſince one o'clock this morning. We have not yet heard the particulars. The George Tavern is burnt.

Thurſday laſt paſſes were again granted to the inhabitants of Boſton, in conſequence of which a number of perſons have ſince left the town, but they were not permitted to bring their effects.

About one o'clock yeſterday morning two priſoners were taken at the enemies outer centry at Charleſtown, and brought to head quarters at Cambridge. Juſt as they were taken, a party of 24 were coming to relieve them, but the centry making a noiſe diſcovered our people to them, otherwiſe it is probable they would all have fallen into our hands. After mutually diſcharging a few rounds, the enemy retreated, it is ſaid with the loſs of 2 or 3 killed or wounded.

WORCESTER, July 26.

Information is given to Gen. Gage of matters in our army, &c. by perſons in womens cloathing, who or what they were is not known to our informant: Gage's army was thought to be 9000 ſtrong but greatly intimidated; the regiments that arrived laſt at Boſton, were as follows, viz. Light Dragoons 17th, Col. George Preſtons 120 men; Foot, 35th, Col. Henry Campbell; 49th, Alexander Maitland; 63d, Francis Grant; 420 men each: Regiments deſtined for New-York, but ordered to Boſton by Gage, 22d. Gen. Tho. Gage; 40th, Sir Robert Hamilton; 44th, James Abercrombie (killed at Bunker's Hill) 45th, William Haviland; 420 men each. The whole number of the King's troops lately arrived at Boſton, 3060.

PROVIDENCE, July 29.

A gentleman from Cambridge informs, that advice had been received there, by ſeveral regular ſoldiers who have deſerted, that it had been determined to attack the lines of the American army on Sunday laſt, but that not more than one quarter of the troops deſtined for the attack could be prevailed on to come out, the others declaring they would much rather die within their own lines than turn out to be ſlaughtered; and that Gage had been, in conſequence, obliged to lay aſide the project. Some movements made at Bunker's Hill, and the landing of a number of troops at Charleſtown, on Sunday, corroborate this intelligence.

NEW-PORT, July 31.

Laſt Thurſday a large ſchooner came into this harbour, ſuppoſed from Boſton, enquired for the men of war, and finding they were gone out, ſhe immediately tacked and ſtood out again, in purſuit of them.

Laſt Saturday the ſhips Roſe, Swan, and King-fiſher, with the above ſchooner, returned into this harbour, and brought in 2 brigs, and 3 ſloops from the Weſt-Indies. They have releaſed one brig.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 7.

Laſt Thurſday Capt. Patrick Sinclair, Lieutenant Governor and Superintendant at Michilimackinack, who lately arrived from North-Britain at ſome port in Maryland, and after paſſing through Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, was apprehended by order of our Provincial Congreſs, and ſent to Suffolk county on Naſſau-Iſland, there to reſide on his giving his promiſe parole on his honour, that he will not take any part in the preſent unhappy controverſy between Great-Britain and the Colonies; and that he will not depart from, or go out of the ſaid county without permiſſion of the Continental Congreſs, or of this or ſome future Provincial Congreſs, until the preſent unhappy controverſy between Great-Britain and the Colonies ſhall be determined.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 9.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated July 31.

"Laſt Friday we were informed by our out-centries at the foot of Bunker's-hill, that the enemy had cut down ſeveral large trees, and were buſy all night in throwing up a line and abbatis in front of it.—In the evening orders were given to the York county Rifle company to march down to our advanced poſt on Charleſtown Neck, to endeavour to ſurround the enemy's advanced guard, and to bring off ſome priſoners, from whom we expected to learn the enemy's deſign, in throwing up the abbatis on the neck. The Rifle company divided, and executed their plan in the following manner. Captain Dowdle, with 39 men, filed off to the right of Bunker's-hill, and creeping on their hands and knees, got into the rear of the enemy's centries, without being diſcovered; the other diviſion of 40 men, under Lieut. Miller, were equally ſucceſsful in getting behind the centries on the left, and were within a few yards of joining the diviſion on the right, when a party of regulars came down the hill to relieve their guard, and croſſed our Rifle-men under Capt. Dowdle, as they were lying on the ground in an Indian-file. The regulars were within 20 yards of our Rifle-men before they ſaw them, and immediately fired. The rifle-men returned the ſalute, killed ſeveral, and brought off two priſoners and their muſkets, with the loſs of Corporal Creuſe, who is ſuppoſed to be killed, as he has not been heard of ſince the affair.

"In return for this, the enemy alarmed us laſt night in their turn. At one o'clock this morning a heavy firing of ſmall-arms and cannon occaſioned our drums to beat to arms; the army was immediately ordered under arms to their poſts. The firing continued in three different quarters, Roxbury, Sewell's Point at the mouth of Cambridge river, and at the advanced poſts on Charleſtown Neck. Some hours elapſed before we knew the deſign of the enemy, which was this; we had ſurrounded ſome of their out-guard the night before, which induced them to ſerve our centries in like manner.

"They ſent two flat-bottomed boats to Sewell's Point to attack our redoubt there; ſallied out at Roxbury, and ſet fire to the George Tavern, our advanced guard-houſe; our people attacked, beat them, and took one

prisoner, who is expected here every minute. The flat-bottomed boats, after an useless fire of many hours, retired; the Piquet-guard of the enemy on Charlestown Neck attacked and drove in our advanced guard of 60---who, being reinforced by General Lee's order, recovered their ground, and beat off the enemy, killed several, and brought off seven muskets, without losing a man, altho' our men engaged them under their guns, within point blank shot of their lines.———We are just informed that 250 of the Marblehead sailors have formed on Plowed-Hill near Bunker's, and have drove in all the out-guards of the enemy. The enemy do not appear to be very fond of coming out. We shall harrass them continually, and for this reason want the aid of the Rifle-men, only one company as yet come in."

General Gage, it is said, has resigned the command of the troops to General Howe.

Wednesday the Hon. Continental Congress adjourned to the 5th of September next, then to meet in this city.

The Hon. Continental Congress have appointed Dr. FRANKLIN Postmaster General of the United Colonies of North-America; and MICHAEL HILLEGAS, and GEORGE CLYMER, Esquires, of this city, joint Treasurers of the United Colonies.

Capt. Clay, from London, on the 6th of June, spoke the ship King George, Capt. Russell, belonging to Boston, going round the North Foreland, bound from Nevis for London; and on the 15th, about 50 leagues to the westward of the Lizard, he spoke the ship Union, Capt. Hamilton, from Jamaica for London, all well.—On the Banks of Newfoundland, Capt. Clay spoke seven French fishing-vessels, three of them loaded, bound for Bayonne and St. Maloes; he also saw between 2 and 300 sail of French fishermen, and but one English vessel on the Banks.

Capt. Allen, from Bristol, on the 12th ult. in lat. 33:32, long. 62, spoke a brig, Capt. Goss, from Newberry for Barbados, 10 days out; 24th, in lat. 39:15, long. 65, spoke the brig Thomas, Capt. Baxter, from Philadelphia for Bristol, 10 days out; 28th, in lat. 39:44, long. 68, spoke a schooner, Capt. Williamson, from this place for Newberry, three days out; and on the 2d inst. in lat. 38:10, long. 69:40, he spoke the ship Concord, Capt. Smith, also from this port, for Cadiz, two days out, all well.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 1.

"It is my indispensible duty to inform my countrymen on your side the water, of whatever resolutions are formed on this side injurious to your sacred rights, that you may be timely on your guard to defeat the pernicious attempts of that implacable and tyrannical Administration. My intelligence is founded on the best information, and therefore full credence ought to be paid to it.

"On the arrival of the news of the defeat and retreat of the detachments under Lord Peircy and Col. Smith, this great city was agitated to its centre. The friends to America rejoiced at the noble victory of the Bostonians, and its enemies were abashed at their courage—grinning horribly a ghastly smile, as Milton's Devil did in Paradise. The news flew rapidly, and soon caught the ear of an unwise and deluded K—. Administration were alarmed at the unexpected success of the Provincials, and were at a loss what lies to fabricate, which would destroy the force of the qualifications which accompanied the intelligence. Runners were sent to every part of the city, who were authorised to deny the authenticity of the facts, and so distressed was government that they officially requested a suspension of belief, until dispatches were received from General Gage. No advice is received yet from that quarter. In the mean time frequent ministerial Councils were held, without any conclusive determinations until yesterday, when his Majesty presided at one of them. The King, after having heard the news read, asked what mode should be pursued to support the dignity of the nation, retrieve the honour of the British arms, and annihilate the American opposition? Lord North replied, that there were 30,000 troops in Quebec and Canada ready to march to Boston for General Gage's relief; that more men of war should be sent out, and that the Admiral should have positive orders to seize provision vessels for the due supply of the navy and army. He observed that from the natural formation of the entrance into Boston, with the precautions taken by the General, there was no apprehensions of any attack, for in fact it could not be stormed. Upon this futile opinion, instructions were immediately dispatched to Gage to order the Regulars from Quebec, and to march the militia of Canada, as well as to obtain the necessary supply of provisions by seizing the American vessels at sea, or in the harbours. To facilitate this accursed plan, the General is to assure the Officers of the King's determination to promote them, and to stimulate the soldiers to acts of butchery, their pay is to be encreased--to which purpose 50,000l. was sent off last night to Boston.

"The General has positive orders to destroy the magazines, to spike up the cannon, to order the Riot act to be read, and to set up the King's standard immediately. What infatuation possesses this nation! You and I, who know the strength of America, and the consolidated union of its inhabitants, must laugh at their threats and despise their shallow schemes. But whilst they are forming this impracticable plan of extracting 30,000 troops from Canada, they dread the arrival of the packet, because however they would dupe the credulous inhabitants of England with fallacious contradictions of the facts announced, they cannot help believing that General Gage and his army are even now either cut off, or ignominiously constrained to retreat into the castle, or on board of the men of war.

"Such also is the terror of Administration, that they have dispatched some of the Nobility and Gentry throughout England to contradict the Boston news, in order to quiet the landed Gentlemen, cajole the manufacturing cities, and prevent the dreaded effection of the stocks. But alas! these are temporary, ineffectual expedients—for the next American intelligence will arouse the supine landed and manufacturing interest, and a vital stab will be given to the funds. This nation has passed her meridian splendor—America, by her virtue and her numbers, will permanently establish her rights, will be the blessed means of extirpation of this most flagitious Ministry, and of establishing the British Throne in wisdom and clemency.

"This evening some of the principal Common Council-men meet, revive and effectually equip the Militia of London, which consist of 8000 men, in order to cooperate with the Americans, in forcing a relinquishment of the present infernal politics, and in supporting constitutional liberty throughout the British dominions."

On Friday, the 20th of July last, died, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. ANDREW HUNTER, A. M. in the 62d year of his age, and for upwards of 30 years the faithful Pastor of the Church in Greenwich, West New-Jersey.—It may be truly said of this very worthy servant of God, that in him were eminently united the zealous, faithful and successful Minister of Christ; the true and disinterested lover of his country; the kind benefactor; and the useful member of society. The tender husband; the indulgent master; and the uniform friend.—His remains were interred the Sabbath following in his own Church, attended by the Ministers and People of all persuasions in the adjacent country.

Philadelphia, Committee Chamber, August 7, 1775.

Resolved unanimously, That the Public be advertised of the approaching Dissolution of this Committee, on the 15th Instant; and that they be desired to chuse a new Committee for this City and Liberties the Day following, being Wednesday, the 16th Instant,

Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to the Public to chuse 76 Persons to represent them in Committee for this City, and 24 for the Liberties, *viz.* 12 for the Northern Liberties, and 12 for Southwark, being altogether 100 Persons.

Resolved unanimously, That it be also recommended to the Public to chuse their Committee by Ballot, as formerly, and that they meet in their Wards at the usual Places, on Monday, the 14th Instant, at 10 o' Clock in the Forenoon, to appoint Inspectors for the ensuing Election.

Resolved, That the Public be notified, that all Persons, having any Demands on this Committee, are desired immediately to bring in their Accounts to Mr. JOSEPH DEAS, who is authorised to settle with them.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN BENEZET, Assistant Secretary.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Westmoreland, held at Hanna's-town, the 16th day of May, 1775, for taking into consideration the very alarming situation of this country, occasioned by the dispute with Great-Britain,

RESOLVED unanimously, That the Parliament of Great-Britain, by several late acts, have declared the inhabitants of the Massachusetts-Bay to be in rebellion, and the Ministry, by endeavouring to enforce those acts, have attempted to reduce the said inhabitants to a more wretched state of slavery than ever before existed in any state or country.—Not content with violating their constitutional and chartered privileges, they would strip them of the rights of humanity, exposing lives to the wanton and unpunishable spoil of a licentious soldiery, and depriving them of the very means of subsistance.

Resolved unanimously, That there is no reason to doubt but the same system of tyranny and oppression will (should it meet with success in the Massachusetts-Bay) be extended to every other part of America. It is therefore become the indispensible duty of every American, of every man who has any public virtue or love for his country, or any bowels for posterity, by every means which God has put in his power to resist and oppose the execution of it. That for us, we will be ready to oppose it with our lives and fortunes; and the better to enable us to accomplish it, we will immediately form ourselves into a military body, to consist of companies to be made up out of the several townships, under the following association, which is declared to be the association of Westmoreland county.

Possessed with the most unshaken loyalty and fidelity to his Majesty King George the III. whom we acknowledge to be our lawful and rightful King, and who we wish may long be the beloved Sovereign of a free and happy people throughout the whole British empire, we declare to the world, that we do not mean by this association to deviate from that loyalty which we hold it our bounden duty to observe, but, animated with the love of liberty, it is no less our duty to maintain and defend our just rights (which with sorrow we have seen of late wantonly violated in many instances by a wicked Ministry and a corrupted Parliament) and transmit them entire to our posterity, for which purpose we do agree and associate together,

1. To arm and form ourselves into a regiment or regiments, and chuse officers to command us, in such proportion as shall be thought necessary.

2. We will with alacrity endeavour to make ourselves masters of the manual exercise, and such evolutions as may be necessary to enable us to act in a body with concert; and to that end, we will meet at such times and places as shall be appointed, either for the companies or the regiment, by the officers commanding each, when chosen.

3. That should our country be invaded by a foreign enemy, or should troops be sent from Great-Britain to enforce the late arbitrary acts of its Parliament, we will chearfully submit to military discipline, and to the utmost of our power resist and oppose them, or either of them, and will coincide with any plan that may be formed for the defence of America in general, or Pennsylvania in particular.

4. That we do not wish or desire any innovation, but only that things may be restored to and go on in the same way as before the æra of the stamp-act, when Britain grew great, and America was happy. As a proof of this disposition, we will quietly submit to the laws by which we have been accustomed to be governed before that period, and will in our several or associate capacities be ready, when called on, to assist the civil Magistrate in carrying the same into execution.

5. That when the British Parliament shall have repealed their late obnoxious statutes, and shall recede from their claim to tax us, and make laws for us in every instance, or when some general plan of union and reconciliation has been formed and accepted by America, this our association shall be dissolved; but till then it shall remain in full force. And to the observation of it, we bind ourselves by every thing dear and sacred amongst men.

No licensed Murder! No Famine introduced by Law!

Resolved, That on Wednesday, the 24th instant, the townships meet to accede to the said association, and chuse their officers.

By Order of CONGRESS.

THE Delegates for this Province will attend at Philadelphia, from the 28th Instant to the 3d of September inclusive, to settle the Accounts of Expences, incurred for raising and arming the Rifle Companies of Pennsylvania, for Expresses, &c.

Bucks County, August 4, 1775.

WHEREAS the Committee of Safety, appointed by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, have requested the Committees of the several counties in this province to make a return to them of all the officers of the Military Association, in order that commissions may be made out for them, agreeable to a late resolve of the Continental Congress. And as the several Committees are also requested to make a return of the number of associators, and also of the non-associators, within their respective districts, the special Committee of this county do therefore request the Colonels of the several battalions to furnish the Committee, at their next general meeting, to be held at the house of John Bogart, in the township of Buckingham, the 21st instant, with lists of all the officers within their districts; and the several Captains are also requested to furnish the Committee at the same time, with exact lists of the associators, and non-associators, within their respective townships.

Signed, by order of the Committee,
JOSEPH HART, *President.*

N. B. All concerned are desired to attend precisely at 10 o'clock.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, *at Trenton, New-Jersey, August 5, 1775.*

1. *RESOLVED*, That the several persons, appointed in pursuance of the ordinance of this Congress in their last session to collect the quotas of the several townships, do pay the money by them collected to the County Collectors, on or before the tenth day of September next; and if any persons within their respective districts shall have refused payment, that, in such case, they do make and deliver in a list of the names of the delinquents to their several Committees, together with their receipts and vouchers for the money, which they shall have paid to the aforesaid County Collectors.

2. *Resolved*, That the several Committees do furnish the Provincial Congress, at their next session, with the names of all such persons within their districts, as shall have refused to sign the association recommended in the last Congress, or one of a similar nature; and of all such as shall have refused to pay their respective apportionments.

3. *Resolved*, That the respective Committees of this colony do return to the Provincial Congress, at their next session, copies of the several associations signed in their districts, agreeable to the former order of this Congress, together with the names of those who have signed the same.

4. *Resolved*, That the Assessors and Collectors, appointed to apportion and collect the said money, do receive such reward for their labour and trouble therein, as the Assessors and Collectors are by law entitled to for assessing and collecting the Provincial taxes.

5. *Resolved*, That in case any part of the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds, by the said ordinance directed to be raised, shall, from the event of public affairs, be found to be unnecessary for the purposes thereby intended; in such case, the surplus be paid, by the several County Committees, into the hands of the County Collectors appointed by act of Assembly, to be by them applied towards discharging the quotas of such Counties in the public taxes of the Province.

6. *Resolved*, That the several Committees, to whom the disposal of the said money was by the ordinance of the last session entrusted, do account to the Provincial Congress for their several disbursements, and the uses to which they may have been applied.

By order of the Provincial Congress,
HENDRICK FISHER, *President.*
Attested, WILLIAM PATTERSON, *Secretary.*

Pennsylvania, ss. *August 8, 1775.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY, appointed to audit and settle the PUBLIC ACCOMPTS, will meet at the State-house, on the 4th of September next, at 9 o' Clock in the Morning, to attend that Business; and purpose to proceed on the same, by Adjournments from Day to Day, until the whole is finished. The several County Treasurers, Collectors of Excise, and all others concerned, are therefore desired to have their respective Accompts prepared for Examination and Adjustment, at the Time and Place aforesaid. All such who shall fail therein, or neglect to produce their Accompts and Vouchers, before the 16th of the same Month [at which Time it is intended to settle the Provincial Treasurer's Accompts] must expect the Committee will be under the Necessity of REPORTING such NEGLECT to the Assembly at their next meeting.

IMPORTED from JAMAICA,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH P. WHITALL,
RUM, MUSCOVADO SUGARS, COTTON, and GINGER. ¶ 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,
A HEALTHY NEGROE WOMAN, suitable only for the Country. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Mustard, Chocolate, and Ground Coffee,
MANUFACTURED BY
WILLIAM NORTON, and COMPANY,
And now SOLD at their Store, on the East Side of Second-street, the 5th Door above Arch-street.
Where Merchants and Shop-keepers, in Town or Country, may be supplied, and good Allowances made for retailing.
N. B. They will give the highest Price for good Mustard Seed.
Philadelphia, August 7, 1775. ¶

HORSES TAKEN IN AT
ANTHONY FORTUNE's
LIVERY STABLE, at the Sign of the Horse and Groom, in Shippen-street, the second House from Third-street, Philadelphia. Horses at Twenty-two Pounds per Year, Travellers Horses at One Shilling per Night, good and convenient Grass Lots, well watered, for Pasture, on the lowest Terms. ¶ 6 W.

Somerset County, August 2, 1775.

WHEREAS the sale of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the Right Honourable WILLIAM, Earl of Stirling, within my Bailiwick, have been often adjourned for want of buyers; and the sale of the goods and chattels is now fixed for Thursday, the 31st day of August inst. at ten o' clock in the forenoon of the same day, and that of the lands for the 5th day of October next; the vendue to be held on the premises.---These are therefore to notify the public, that the sales will certainly come on at the times appointed, and that they will continue from day to day, until the executions I have in my hands are satisfied. The conditions of the vendue will be made known at the day of sale.

4 W. ROBERT STOCKTON, Sheriff.

STRAYED away, the 14th of July last, a black Milch COW, of a middling size, with some white under her belly, a half crop on her right ear, both horns cut. Whoever has or will take up the same, and bring her to the subscriber, living in Southwark, Philadelphia, shall have *Ten Shillings* reward, paid by WILLIAM M'MULLIN. ¶

WAS committed to the Goal of Burlington, on the second day of this instant August, a certain JOHN PLATT, an Englishman, who confesses himself to be a Servant to Adam Williamson, of Brandywine Hundred in New-Castle County, and who is advertised in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, No. 2432. His Master is desired to come or send immediately, pay Charges, and take him away.
¶ EPHRAIM PHILLIPS, Goaler.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.
RUN away, last Sunday night, from the subscriber, living near the New-market, in Second-street, an indented English servant girl, named *Betsey Smith*, about 17 years of age, a little pitted with the small-pox, and has six toes on one foot; had on, when she went away, an old red sattin petticoat, lined with white muslin, a white corded short gown, black Bonnet, and new leather shoes. JACOB BUNNER.
N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry her off, at their peril. *August 8, 1775.* §

That this privilege of giving or of with-holding our monies is an important barrier againſt the undue exertion of prerogative, which, if left altogether without controul, may be exerciſed to our great oppreſſion; and all hiſtory ſhews how efficacious is its interceſſion for redreſs of grievances and re-eſtabliſhment of rights, and how improvident it would be to part with ſo powerful a mediator.

We are of opinion that the propoſition contained in this reſolution is unreaſonable and inſidious; unreaſonable, becauſe, if we declare we accede to it, we declare without reſervation we will purchaſe the favour of Parliament, not knowing at the ſame time at what price they will pleaſe to eſtimate their favour: It is inſidious, becauſe, individual colonies, having bid and bidden again, till they find the avidity of the ſeller too great for all their powers to ſatisfy, are then to return into oppoſition, divided from their ſiſter colonies, whom the miniſter will have previouſly detached by a grant of eaſier terms, or by an artful procraſtination of a definitive anſwer.

That the ſuſpenſion of the exerciſe of their pretended power of taxation being expreſly made commenſurate with the continuance of our gifts, theſe muſt be perpetual to make that ſo. Whereas no experience has ſhewn that a gift of perpetual revenue ſecures a perpetual return of duty or of kind diſpoſition. On the contrary, the Parliament itſelf, wiſely attentive to this obſervation, are in the eſtabliſhed practice of granting their ſupplies from year to year only.

Deſirous and determined as we are to conſider in the moſt diſpaſſionate view, every ſeeming advance towards a reconciliation made by the Britiſh Parliament, let our brethren of Britain reflect what would have been the ſacrifice to men of free ſpirits, had even fair terms been proffered, as theſe inſidious propoſals were, with circumſtances of inſult and defiance. A propoſition to give our money, accompanied with large fleets and armies, ſeems addreſſed to our fears rather than to our freedom. With what patience would Britons have received articles of treaty from any power on earth, when borne on the point of a bayonet by military plenipotentiaries?

We think the attempt unneceſſary to raiſe upon us by force or by threats our proportional contributions to the common defence, when all know, and themſelves acknowledge, we have fully contributed, whenever called upon to do ſo in the character of freemen.

We are of opinion it is not juſt that the colonies ſhould be required to oblige themſelves to other contributions, while Great-Britain poſſeſſes a monopoly of their trade. This of itſelf lays them under heavy contribution. To demand therefore additional aids, in the form of a tax, is to demand the double of their equal proportion; if we are to contribute equally with the other parts of the empire, let us equally with them enjoy free commerce with the whole world. But while the reſtrictions on our trade ſhut to us the reſources of wealth, is it juſt we ſhould bear all other burthens equally with thoſe to whom every reſource is open?

We conceive that the Britiſh Parliament has no right to intermeddle with our proviſions for the ſupport of civil government, or adminiſtration of juſtice. The proviſions we have made are ſuch as pleaſe ourſelves, and are agreeable to our own circumſtances; they anſwer the ſubſtantial purpoſes of government and of juſtice, and other purpoſes than theſe ſhould not be anſwered. We do not mean that our people ſhall be burthened with oppreſſive taxes, to provide ſinecures for the idle or the wicked, under colour of providing for a civil liſt. While Parliament purſue their plan of civil government within their own juriſdiction, we alſo hope to purſue ours without moleſtation.

We are of opinion the propoſition is altogether unſatisfactory, becauſe it imports only a ſuſpenſion of the mode, not a renunciation of the pretended right to tax us: becauſe too it does not propoſe to repeal the ſeveral Acts of Parliament paſſed for the purpoſes of reſtraining the trade and altering the form of government of one of our colonies; extending the boundaries and changing the government of Quebec; enlarging the juriſdiction of the courts of Admiralty and Vice Admiralty; taking from us the right of trial by a jury of the vicinage in caſes affecting both life and property; tranſporting us into other countries to be tried for criminal offences; exempting by mock-trial the murderers of coloniſts from puniſhment; and quartering ſoldiers on us in times of profound peace. Nor do they renounce the power of ſuſpending our own legiſlatures, and of legiſlating for us themſelves in all caſes whatſoever. On the contrary, to ſhew they mean no diſcontinuance of injury, they paſs acts, at the very time of holding out this propoſition, for reſtraining the commerce and fiſheries of the provinces of New-England, and for interdicting the trade of other colonies with all foreign nations and with each other. This proves unequivocally they mean not to relinquiſh the exerciſe of indiſcriminate legiſlation over us.

Upon the whole, this propoſition ſeems to have been held up to the world, to deceive it into a belief that there was nothing in diſpute between us but the *mode* of levying taxes; and that the parliament, having now been ſo good as to give up this, the colonies are unreaſonable if not perfectly ſatisfied: whereas in truth, our adverſaries ſtill claim a right of demanding *ad libitum*, and of taxing us themſelves to the full amount of their demand, if we do not comply with it. This leaves us without any thing we can call property. But, what is of more importance, and what in this propoſal they keep out of ſight, as if no ſuch point was now in conteſt between us, they claim a right to alter our charters and eſtabliſhed laws, and leave us without any ſecurity for our lives or liberties. The propoſition ſeems alſo to have been calculated more particularly to lull into fatal ſecurity our well-affected fellow ſubjects on the other ſide the water, till time ſhould be given for the operation of thoſe arms, which a Britiſh miniſter pronounced would inſtantaneouſly reduce the "cowardly ſons of America to unreſerved ſubmiſſion. But when the world reflects, how inadequate to juſtice are theſe vaunted terms; when it attends to the rapid and bold ſucceſſion of injuries, which, during a courſe of eleven years, have been aimed at theſe colonies; when it reviews the pacific and reſpectful expoſtulations which, during that whole time, were the ſole arms we oppoſed to them; when it obſerves that our complaints were either not heard at all, or were anſwered with new and accumulated injury; when it recollects that the miniſter himſelf on an early occaſion declared, "that he would never treat with America, till he had brought her to his feet," and that an avowed partiſan of miniſtry has more lately denounced againſt us the dreadful ſentence "*delendo eſt Carthago*," that this was done in preſence of a Britiſh ſenate, and being unreproved by them, muſt be taken to be their own ſentiment, (eſpecially as the purpoſe has already in part been carried into execution by their treatment of Boſton and burning of Charles Town;) when it conſiders the great armaments with which they have invaded us, and the circumſtances of cruelty with which theſe have commenced and proſecuted hoſtilities; when theſe things, we ſay, are laid together, and attentively conſidered, can the world be deceived into an opinion that we are unreaſonable, or can it heſitate to believe with us, that nothing but our own exertions may defeat the miniſterial ſentence of death or abject ſubmiſſion.

By order of the CONGRESS,
JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 9.

To the SPINNERS *in this City, the Suburbs and Country.*

YOUR ſervices are now wanted to promote the American Manufactory at the corner of Market and Ninth-ſtreets, where cotton, wool, flax, &c. are delivered out. Strangers who apply are deſired to bring a few lines by way of recommendation from ſome reſpectable perſon in their neighbourhood.

One diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of an excellent woman, as given by the wiſeſt of men, is, "That ſhe ſeeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands—ſhe layeth her hands to the ſpindle, and her hands holdeth the diſtaff."—In this time of public diſtreſs you have now each of you an opportunity not only to help to ſuſtain your families, but likewiſe to caſt your mite into the Treaſury of the public good. The moſt feeble effort to help to ſave the ſtate from ruin, when it is all you can do, is, as the widow's mite, entitled to the ſame reward as they who of their abundant abilities have caſt in much.

Cumberland County, July 22, 1775.

THE Committee of the county of Cumberland, in New-Jerſey, having from time to time received information of the inimical conduct of Richard Cayford, with reſpect to the preſent unhappy diſputes between Great-Britain and America, met on the 21ſt day of July inſtant, and having ſent for the ſaid Cayford, informed him of the charges that lay againſt him, and by the teſtimony of unexceptionable evidences, examined before the Committee in his preſence, made it appear that he had repeatedly acted in oppſition to the general meaſures purſued by the united American colonies, and endeavoured to inſtil into others his own pernicious principles, that he had repeatedly imprecated the firſt military characters in America, and diſſuaded the unwary from learning the military art, branding thoſe who had exerted themſelves in thoſe laudable exerciſes with the epithets of rebels, raſcals, &c. &c. names which Americans deteſt! And it did not appear to the Committee, by any confeſſion of the ſaid Cayford, that he thought he had done amiſs; and therefore, agreeable to their duty, they do in this manner hold him up to the public, that every perſon may break off all dealings with him, and avoid him as an enemy to the rights of America. *By order of the Committee,*
THOMAS EWING, Clerk.

PATRICK WRIGHT, CONFECTIONER,
in Market-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. Dunlap, Printer,

MAKES all kinds of Confections, viz. Fine Carraway comfits, almond ditto; ſugar plumbs; band ſtrings; corrianders; almond chips; barley ſugar; white ſugar candy; brown ſugar candy; citron peel; raiſins; red currant jelly; black currant jelly; preſerved raſberries; raſberry jams; marmalade; preſerved cherries; calves feet jelly. Biſcuits, viz. macaroons, dyet loaves, pound cake, biſcuit drops, ſpunge biſcuit, Queen cake; Ratafia drops; Savoy buiſcuit; Tunbridge water cakes; Shrewſbury cakes; Mancue biſcuits; almond rockie; royal harts; Torrong biſcuits; orange and lemmon chips; fine ginger cakes; fine capillaire, in bottles.

Said *Wright* has for ſale, ſugars, coffee, chocolate, nutmegs, pepper, rice, alſpice.

N. B. The abovementioned biſcuit and cakes may be had upon an hour's warning; alſo all kinds of paſtry done in the beſt manner, and upon the ſhorteſt notice; likewiſe all kinds of tarts, cuſtards, ſyllabubs, wedding and chriſtening cakes. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY NEGORE Woman, 27 Years old, and two Children, the one better than two Years old, and the other ſeven Months; the above Woman is ſold for no Fault, only for Want of Employ, and is fit for any Kind of Houſe-work. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away, on the 22d inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant man, named James Clemmens, *about 5 feet 8 inches high, is much addicted to get drunk, and has been brought up as a waiter in a tavern; has ſhort brown hair; a brown broadcloth coat, with pockets in the folds, new crimſon flowered jacket, with old cloth in the back, buckſkin breeches, blue flowered ſtockings, new ſhoes, and an old maccaroni hat. Whoever ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges.*

Philadelphia, July 31, 1775. ‖ ELIJAH WEED.

Wilmington, New-Caſtle County, Auguſt 3, 1775.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man, named JOHN HUMBLE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a ſnuff-coloured thick ſet coat and jacket, half-worn, ſtriped linen trowſers, buckſkin breeches, a ſmall caſtor hat, bound with black ribbon, old ſhoes, with maccaroni plated buckles, his hair long and black, wears it ſometimes tied and ſometimes buckled; a genteel looking young fellow, came into the country with Captain Oſborne about three months ago. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and confines him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
¶ JOSEPH WARNER.

RUN away, in the night of the 19th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, in York-town, an Iriſh ſervant girl, named *Margaret Thornton*, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 2 inches high, red hair, ſtrong built, her face and arms much freckled: Had on, and took with her, a browniſh poplin gown, ruffled, a black quilted petticoat, greeniſh lining, a dark brown linſey petticoat, a ſilk handkerchief, two ſhifts, one white apron, one check ditto, an old black ſilk cloak, two pair of old white ſtockings, a pair of black everlaſting ſhoes, two calicoe ſhort gowns, and an old ſingle white handkerchief. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant girl, and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, paid by
July 25, 1775. ‖ EPHRAIM PENINGTON.

Richland, Auguſt 4, 1775.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 26th of June laſt, a BAY MARE, having a ſtar in her forehead, is a natural pacer, about 13½ hands, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.
¶ THEOPHILUS FOULKE.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN, who can be well recommended as a ſober induſtrious young fellow, either to wait on a family as Coachman, and underſtands horſes exceeding well, or any employment in huſbandry. Enquire of the Printers.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on the 30th of July laſt, from the ſubſcribers, living in Amity townſhip, Berks county, near the White Horſe, two ſervant men, viz. *Lawrence Carney*, an Iriſhman, a luſty chunky fellow, marked with the ſmall-pox, and has black curled hair; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a green upper jacket with ſleeves, and a ſpotted under ditto, a wool hat, a ſhirt, two pair of ſtriped trowſers, and a pair of leather breeches. The other named *Andrew Mullen*, a ſquat built fellow, with curled black hair, and grey eyes; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a long brown coat, and a ſilk jacket, with a piece tore off the fore ſkirt, a wool hat, ſome ſhirts, a pair of ſtriped ticken trowſers, dirty leather breeches, worſted ſtockings, and old pumps. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB CUPP, and JOHN KIRLIN. ¶

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Woodbridge, Eaſt New-Jerſey, on the night of the 23d of July laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *John Morgan*, about 20 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, down look, brown buſhy hair, ſomething marked with the ſmall-pox, ſpeaks very coarſe, cannot read nor write, is ſomething of a balance maſter, can carry ſticks, rakes, forks or the like, on his chin or noſe, which he may likely do to get liquor, as he has no money, unleſs he ſells ſome of his clothes; he had on, and took with him, two homeſpun linen ſhirts, the one check the other ſtriped, two homeſpun woollen ſhirts, two coats, one brown ſaggathy, one home made cloth mixed blue and white, a pair of drilling breeches, a pair of brown ſaggathy ditto, two pair of tow trowſers, worſted ſtockings, Germantown make, half-worn ſhoes, braſs buckles, one of which is mended with pewter, very clumſily. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, paid by
¶ JEREMIAH MANNING.

RUN away, in the night of the 13th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living near Sam's Creek, in Frederick county, Maryland, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Michael Kinnin*, about 23 years of age, and about 5 feet 2 inches high, of a brown complexion, very much freckled, and pitted with the ſmall-pox; he ſtutters remarkably in his ſpeech; had on, and took with him, when he went away, one check ſhirt, one ozenbrigs ditto, a pair of tow trowſers, a brown body jacket, with ſleeves, one grey home made ditto, lined with tow linen, blue cloth breeches, a half-worn hat, a pair of ſhoes, and a pair of pumps, almoſt new. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FOUR POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by
¶ BENEDICK LINDICH.

BROKE into the Paſture of the Subſcriber, Inn-keeper, near Gibbons's Mill, in Lampeter Townſhip, Lancaſter County, in the Night of the 15th of July laſt, a bay MARE, ſuppoſed about four Years, branded on the near Shoulder H, and Buttock I, a ſmall Star in her Forehead, two white Feet, ſhod before, paces and trots, appears to be a Hackney by having Saddle Marks. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away; ſhe having been advertiſed in the moſt public Places heretofore, as the Law directs.
¶ WILLIS DAVIS.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 14th day of Auguſt inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the Widow Cryder, in Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 40 feet; bounded by ground of John Kidd, and others; late the eſtate of John Thornhill; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 14th day of Auguſt inſt. at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of Leonard Melchior, in Second-ſtreet, all that commodious meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, now in tenure of Mr. Jacob Winey, containing in front 36 feet, and in depth about 220 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Jonas Smith, and others; late the eſtate of William Cliffton; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

FOUND, on the 20th of July, at the upper End of Market-ſtreet, a Bundle of Womens Apparel, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome Perſon newly come from ſea. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them again, by applying to ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-Alley.

N. B. Said *LORT* has two Womens long Cloaks, and a Man's Huſſar Cloak, in his Poſſeſſion, which have been advertiſed before; if the Owners do not apply for them, they will be ſold.

NAIL and SPIKE ROD IRON,
Of the beſt Quality,
And alſo excellent IRON HOOPS, of all Sizes.
TO BE HAD OF
ISAAC LOW, GABRIEL H. LUDLOW, and NICHOLAS HOFFMAN, in Dock-ſtreet, New-York. ¶

SWEET OIL, in Quarter Caſks; Boxes and Half ſoft ſhelled Almonds, Walnuts, Jamaica Spirit, Sugar, old Liſbon Wine, of an excellent Quality; Brimſtone, by the Hogſhead, &c. &c.
TO BE SOLD, BY
CHARLES WHARTON,
At his STORE, near the DRAWBRIDGE. ¶
NOW ON HAND,
And will be ſold, wholeſale and retail, on reaſonable TERMS,

Philadelphia, June 16, 1775.

BROKE out or STOLEN, out of *Tinicum Iſland*,
On WEDNESDAY Night laſt,
Two HORSES and a MARE,

THE Mare is quite or near 15 hands high, about 8 years old, extremely handſome, of a light dun colour, with white feet, a ſwitch tail, a ſmall beautiful Turkiſh head, a moſt remarkable trotter; one of the Horſes is 5 years old, of a dark cheſtnut, had a docked tail grown a little long, his mane hoged, is 15 hands high or near it; the other Horſe is 10 years old, 15 hands high or near it, has a nag tail. Whoever will bring the two Horſes and Mare to ABRAHAM KINSEY, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall receive SIX POUNDS reward, or for any one of them FORTY SHILLINGS, and FIVE POUNDS for the Thief on Conviction.

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